

Lasioglossum (*Evylaeus*, s.l.) of MO, incl. *L. (Hemihalictus)* and *L. (Sphecodogastra)*, in part

Key to females – all observations at 40x unless otherwise indicated

M. Arduser September 15 2009

1. Dorsal surface of propodeum entirely reticulate or reticulo-striate; propodeum with dorsal and posterior surfaces not confluent, but separated by a sharp edge or carina, at least in part; posterior surface of propodeum with lateral carinae strong and usually reaching posterior margin of dorsal surface, or nearly so; pleura reticulate to rugose2
(includes *cinctipes*, *nelumbonis*, *oenetherae*, *pectorale*, and *truncatum*)

Dorsal surface of propodeum variable but never entirely reticulate, posterior margin to some degree smooth, dorsal and posterior surfaces confluent, not separated by a sharp edge or carina; posterior surface of propodeum with lateral carinae reduced, not reaching posterior margin of dorsal surface; pleura never reticulate or rugose.....6
(includes *foxii*, *lustrans*, *macoupinensis*, *pectinatum*, and *swenki*)

- 2(1). Propodeum (except for dorsal surface) covered with dense whitish tomentum, obscuring integument; scutum very densely punctate centrally, becoming roughened-reticulate laterally and anteriorly, where punctures are not discernible; T1-T2 with extremely faint, minute punctures, appearing smooth; wetland-associated species*nelumbonis*

Propodeum without dense tomentum, integument readily visible; scutum variously punctate including lateral and anterior areas; T1-T2 variable.....3

- 3(2). Mandible as long or nearly as long as length of eye, largely straight, not curved; scopal hairs on hind leg much reduced, on anterior face of hind femur scopa is just a single row of simple, hamate hairs progressively reduced in size towards apex of femur; Onagraceae specialist.....*L. (Sphecodogastra) oenetherae*

Mandible shorter than eye, at most 2/3 length of eye, and curved, not straight; scopal hairs on hind leg normal and abundant, hind femur with abundant plumose curled hairs; polylectic species.....4

- 4(3). Inner hind tibial spur serrate, almost appearing simple; T1 punctures strong, close, many punctures separated by one puncture width or less; T2-T3 with apical margins tessellate, not shiny; dorso-lateral angle of pronotum obtuse, not produced as a right angle.....*cinctipes*

Inner hind tibial spur strongly pectinate, with at least two long narrow teeth present on basal half of spur; T1 punctures smaller, fainter, more scattered; T2-T3 apical margins usually shiny, without tessellation; dorso-lateral angle of pronotum a right angle or nearly so.....5

MO *Lasioglossum* (*Evylaeus*) females, continued.....

5 (4). Anterior face of T1 centrally minutely tessellate or lineolate, giving the appearance of a fingerprint; smaller bee, 7mm or less in length.....*pectorale*

Anterior face of T1 smooth and shiny, without tessellation, and no trace of a “fingerprint”, though tiny punctures may be scattered on surface; bee larger, 8 mm or more in length.....*truncatum*

6(1). Pronotum laterally with dorsoventral ridge present, complete and carinate, or at least sharply-edged.....7

Pronotum laterally without a dorsoventral ridge.....8

7(6). Hypostomal area distinctly flattened, shiny, without sculpture, and separated from genae by an angle; hind tibial spur simple; anterior face of T1 with erect and suberect hairs, but without appressed tomentum; tergal margins dark, concolorous with rest of terga.....*pectinatum*

Hypostomal area minutely striate and confluent with genae, not set off from genae by an angle; hind tibial spur pectinate; anterior face of T1 with patches of appressed tomentum laterally, as well as erect and suberect hairs; tergal margins light-colored to translucent, much lighter in color than rest of terga.....*swenki*

8(6). Two submarginal cells usually present; inner hind tibial spur minutely serrate, almost appearing simple; anterior face of T1 with appressed or subappressed hair patch on either side of midline; punctures on scutum well-separated; Asteraceae specialist*L. (Hemihalictus) lustrans*

Three submarginal cells usually present; inner hind tibial spur pectinate; anterior face of T1 with scattered erect hairs only, without any appressed or subappressed hairs; punctures on scutum close, 1-2 puncture widths apart or closer; polylectic.....9

9 (8). Mesopleura including hypoepimeral area dull and impunctate; head slightly longer than broad.....*foxii*

Mesopleura and hypoepimeral area shiny and minutely punctate (punctures especially evident on hypoepimeral area); head slightly broader than long*macoupinense*